IN THE WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFICATION

Please delete the first three paragraphs on page 8, beginning on line 1 (including the equation), line 4 and line 6, respectively.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, lines 9 as follows:

A feature of the present invention is to determine, by means of the respective values of the oscillating circuit components, a distance operating point such that moving away (by increasing the distance) from this operating point strongly decreases the coupling between the oscillating circuits.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 17 as follows:

According to the present invention, the zero distance point will be chosen to correspond, while being as far as possible ~~to~~ from the optimal coupling point, to a coupling coefficient greater than the optimal coefficient and adapted to the minimum voltage V2tr required for a proper transponder operation. This amounts to placing ~~an~~ a zero-distance operating point ~~at a zero distance~~ to the left of the optimal coupling position on Fig. 2. This point corresponds to a real maximum coupling kmax. Coefficient kmax depends on the respective geometries of antennas L1 and L2 and is, of course, included between 0 and 1. In practice, it should be noted that the real maximum coupling coefficient kmax between two oscillating circuits generally does not exceed 0.7.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 26 as follows:

Preferably, the operating range is positioned on the characteristic of Fig. 2 so that, when distance d decreases, the coupling coefficient strongly ~~decreases~~ increases. The best solution is that the optimal coupling point approximately corresponds to the center of the desired distance operating range. Thus, the most regular possible remote supply power is obtained, since the operating range includes the "bulge" of the characteristic. Another advantage then is that the distance decrease is located in a portion having a steep slope. Thus, as soon as the distance deviates (by moving away from the terminal) from the operating range, the coupling coefficient rapidly decreases so that the transponder is then no longer supplied. Preferably, the real maximum operating point will be chosen so that the corresponding voltage V2 is far from

position kopt and corresponds to a smaller distance, and so that minimum operating voltage V2tr of the transponder is included between the voltage corresponding to the point of inflexion and voltage V2max.